



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Advocate of Peace.

VOL. LXXIV.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 1912.

No. 7

THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY,

PUBLISHERS,

313-314 COLORADO BLDG., WASHINGTON, D. C.

CABLE ADDRESS—"AMPAX, WASHINGTON."

MONTHLY, ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. TEN CENTS PER COPY

Entered as Second-Class Matter June 1, 1911, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of July 16, 1894.

Make all checks payable to the American Peace Society. To personal checks on Western and Southern banks add ten cents for collecting.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
EDITORIALS	157-158
The Battleship Question—Republican Party on Peace—Frederic Passy.	
EDITORIAL NOTES	159
Against the Warren Bill—Prince Katsura's World Tour—"Big Work for Women."	
WHAT THE PEACE ORGANIZATIONS ARE DOING.....	160
BRIEF PEACE NOTES.....	161
GENERAL ARTICLES:	
Welcome to the Baroness Von Suttner.....	162
New England Organized for Peace.....	162
Annual Meeting Connecticut Peace Society.....	163
The British Peace Society.....	164
The Peace Movement in Japan. <i>Gilbert Bowles</i>	164
Visualized Peace. <i>Mrs. Edwin C. Grice</i>	165
How to Have Peace in the World. <i>Hon. William Sulzer</i>	165
Death of Hon. John W. Hoyt.....	166
Address at the Mohonk Conference. <i>Hon. Stewart L. Woodford</i>	166
The Roosevelt Theory of War. <i>Percival V. Blanshard</i>	167
National Honor and Vital Interests. <i>C. Russell Weisman</i>	169
President Taft's Arbitration Policy. <i>Hon. Richard Bartholdt</i>	171
Suggestions as to the International Court of Justice. <i>Benjamin F. Trueblood</i>	174
BOOK NOTICES	175
PEACE LECTURE BUREAU.....	177
CONSTITUENT BRANCHES OF THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY....	177

The Battleship Question.

At the moment when we are finishing the copy for this issue, it is impossible to tell what the outcome of the conflict in Congress over the number of additional battleships to be ordered this year is to be. The consideration of the subject has been much delayed by the demands of the national political conventions, and there is fear that the matter may be rushed through at the end of the session without due consideration.

The House of Representatives resisted every attempt to amend the report of the Naval Committee by inserting a provision for the construction of two new Dreadnaughts, or even one. Amendments proposing two ships, and then one ship, were promptly voted down, and the bill went to the Senate as it had come from the House Committee on Naval Affairs, without any appropriation for Dreadnaughts.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has amended the House bill by inserting a provision for two first-class battleships of the largest type and the most expen-

sive construction. But the subject has not yet come up in the Senate for action. It will be taken up shortly and the Senate will, without doubt, support the amendments introduced into the bill by its Naval Committee. Then the measure goes to a conference committee of the two houses. As each house seems determined to carry through, if possible, its own view, the conflict in the conference committee will doubtless be a strenuous and possibly a somewhat prolonged one. The recommendation of this committee, if it should agree upon a compromise, will then go back to the Senate and the House for final action.

The two-battleship program of the Senate does not stand the least chance of adoption. From all that can be learned, it seems probable that the House will recede from its position far enough to permit the addition of one first-class battleship, though many members of the House show no disposition to make any concession at all, and the vote against any increase of the navy this year is sure to be much larger than it has ever before been.

We do not need to give again our oft-repeated reasons for believing that there is no occasion at the present time, from any point of view, to further increase the United States navy.

Republican Party on Peace.

The platform adopted by the Republican National Convention at Chicago, on June 22, contains two excellent planks on the subject of international peace. They are as follows:

"Together with peaceful and orderly development at home, the Republican party earnestly favors all measures for the establishment and protection of the peace of the world and for the development of closer relations between the various nations of the earth.

"It believes most earnestly in the peaceful settlement of international disputes and in the reference of all justiciable controversies between nations to an international court of justice."

Those are admirable statements and up to the best sentiment of the time on the proper relations which should prevail among the nations, and on the civilized method of settlement of international controversies. We regret very deeply that alongside of these two strong, progressive planks, the convention felt impelled to put in the following vague and feeble statement on the subject of an "adequate navy" and the inopportune fling at the Democratic House of Representatives for declining to authorize the construction of additional battleships:

"We believe in the maintenance of an adequate navy for the national defense, and we condemn the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing to authorize the construction of additional ships."

The first part of this statement may mean little or much, as the case may be, but the second part savors too much of the boiling pot of politics to have been allowed a place in a solemn declaration on a great non-partisan subject like that of naval increase. It certainly does not represent the views on naval increase of many of the best men in the party, and the makers of the platform have, we think, misjudged the sentiment of the country if they have assumed that by this bit of party criticism they will commend themselves to the masses of the citizenship of the country.

Frederic Passy.

The death of Frederic Passy, the French apostle of peace, on the 12th of June, at the age of 90, has been deeply felt by the peace workers of all nations. A great demonstration in Mr. Passy's honor had been planned for the last days of May, in the amphitheater of the Oceanographic Institute in Paris, but this had to be given up because of the sudden attack of pneumonia, to which Mr. Passy finally succumbed.

It is difficult to think of the peace movement in Europe without Mr. Passy at its head, so long had he been its recognized leader. He began his work for the cause nearly fifty years ago, and was intimately associated with Henry Richard during the last years of the English peacemaker's work in the British House of Commons. He nearly lost his life in trying to prevent the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, and frequently, during subsequent years, his patriotism was bitterly impugned by Frenchmen of the old-time militaristic school. But he kept bravely on till he finally found himself surrounded and supported by a great body of the foremost French statesmen and his country in the very van of the movement for world peace. The appreciation of the government for his services became so great that he was finally made Commander of the Legion of Honor by the President of the Republic.

Mr. Passy was one of the founders, in 1867, with Charles Lemonnier and others, of the French International Arbitration Society (*Société pour l'Arbitrage entre Nations*) and served as its president to the day of his death.

In 1888 and 1889 he co-operated with William Randal Cremer, of the British Parliament, in founding the Interparliamentary Union, and was active and prominent in its councils afterwards until age compelled him to limit his activities. In 1889, also, he assisted in organizing the First International Peace Congress of the modern series. He was chairman of the committee

on organization and president also of the congress, which met in Paris, in the Palace of the Trocadéro, on June 23 of that year. In the speech with which he opened the sessions, a speech which covers about eight pages of the Report, Mr. Passy struck that high level of oratory and lofty range of ideas of the unity and brotherhood of humanity which characterized his subsequent utterances in the various international peace congresses and his almost numberless peace addresses in the different sections of his own country. Mr. Passy was not a denationalized man; he was a Frenchman in every fibre of his being; but he rose above any narrow nationalism and lived always and spoke with the feeling and belief that "above all nations is humanity."

In the annual peace congresses in Europe, so long as he was able to attend them, Mr. Passy was practically always the central figure, sharing, at any rate, this position with only one other, the Baroness von Suttner. This eminence was accorded him, not by reason of any pushing or crowding of himself forward—for of self-seeking he was nearly incapable—but purely because of the weight of his abilities, his character, his eloquence, and, more particularly, of his unmistakably cosmopolitan spirit and unflinching devotion to the interests of all men and of all nations. Whenever he rose to speak in the congresses, no matter what the subject of discussion, a warm reception, often an ovation, was accorded him, and no one who heard him in these speeches year after year, whether brief or more extended, can ever forget the stirring and masterful eloquence with which he often spoke.

Mr. Passy was greatly aided in his peace propaganda by the high position which he held, both in the field of scholarship and that of politics. He was an economist of high rank and wrote many papers and books on the subject, following generally the principles of the free-trade school. Because of his attainments in this field, he was elected a member of the Institute of France, a position reached only by those of recognized high merit. For a number of years also he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, where he threw his influence against the excessive militarism of the time and in favor of good relations with other countries and of the settlement of controversies by arbitration and other peaceful means. He was at that time the recognized leader of this movement in the French Parliament. In a reaction against the pacifists, some fifteen years or more ago, Mr. Passy finally, with others, lost his seat in the Chamber, but he lived to see the French Parliament with a larger contingent of advanced supporters of the arbitration movement than probably any other of the greater national legislatures.

In 1901, when the committee of the Norwegian Parliament having in charge the awarding of the peace prizes provided for by the will of Alfred Nobel were